



UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY

555 Telegraph Road Los Angeles, CA 90040
 Member of the SGS Group (societe Generale de Surveillance)
 Test report numbers: 720001-1, 2, 2R, 3, 4. June 1, 1995

BAMBOOADVANTAGE – TEST REPORT

Flammability Tests			
ASTM TEST REFERENCE/EQUIV.	TEST DESCRIPTION	RATING/RESULT	NOTES/CODES CITED
ASTM E-648-93a NFPA No. 253	CRITICAL RADIANT HEAT FLUX (RADIANT PANEL)	CLASS 1 (MIN. 0.45 WATTS PER SQ. CM.)	ALL SPECIMENS MET EXCEEDED THE 0.45 MINIMUM. SUITABLE FOR USE IN HEALTH CARE CENTERS, CHILD CARE CENTERS, HOTELS, DORMITORIES AND APARTMENTS. COMPARE TO 0.48 WATTS (CLASS II) REPORTED BY LEADING OAK MANUFACTURER.
ASTM E-84-91a ANSVNFPA No. 255 UBC No. 8-1 UL No. 723	FLAME SPREAD/ SMOKE DENSITY	NFPA CLASS C UBC CLASS III FLAME SPREAD: 110 SMOKE DENSITY: 135	LIFE SAFETY CODE, 1994; NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION ANSVNFPA NO. 101; UNIFORM BUILDING CODE, 1984 EDITION, CHAPTER 8 SEC. 801-807
ASTM E-662-93 NFPA No. 258	SMOKE DENSITY NBS CHAMBER (SPECIFIC OPTICAL DENSITY OF SMOKE GENERATED)	FLAMING: UNDER 150 NONFLAMING: UNDER 280	NON-FLAMING MODE RESULTS CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN LEADING OAK MANUFACTURER

Surface Tests							
ASTM D-4060-90	FALLING SAND ABRASION (METHOD OF MEASURING ABRASION RESISTANCE OF ORGANIC COATINGS)	WEAR INDEX: 9MIL 4,250 CYCLES WERE REQUIRED TO REMOVE COATING.	RECOMMENDED FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL & LIGHT COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS INCLUDING HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS. COMPARED TO 11 MIL IN LEADING OAK MANUFACTURE PUBLISHED LITERATURE				
ASTM E- 968-93	FALLING SAND ABRASION (METHOD OF MEASURING ABRASION RESISTANCE OF ORGANIC COATINGS) AMOUNT OF ABRASIVE NEEDED TO REMOVE 1 MIL OF COATING	>250,000 MILLILITERS	TEST WAS STOPPED AFTER 250,000 MILLILITERS OF ABRASIVE SAND FAILED TO REMOVE EVEN 1 MIL OF FINISH COATING. COMPARED WITH 68,000 MILLILITERS TO REMOVE 1 MIL OF FINISH IN LEADING UV CURED URETHANE OAK PRODUCT AND WITH 45,000 MILLILITERS TO REMOVE 1 MIL OF FINISH FROM OTHER COMPETITIVE URETHANE FINISHED FLOORING				
ASTM D- 2394 (2006) SEC. 33- 37	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION (SLIP RESISTANCE) (METHOD FOR SIMULATED SERVICE TESTING)	A-Glossy Finish B-Matte Finish C-Commercial Finish D-Light Commercial Finish	Coefficient of Friction				
			Finish	A	B	C	D
			Static	0.407	0.402	0.428	0.353
			Dynamic	0.49	0.261	0.328	0.514
			Static lbs.	10.18	10.05	10.69	8.83
Sliding Load lbs. (100 Point Avg.	12.25	6.51	8.2	12.86			
<p><i>Static Coefficient of Friction</i> is determined by the Initial Amount off Force (lbf) required to pull a Dead-weight (25.00lbs) glued to Prime-Grade Sole Leather across the surface of the product, divided by the deadweight. <i>Lineal Coefficient of Friction</i> is likewise determined using the Amount of Force (lbf) required to keep the Dead-Weight moving across the surface of the product.</p>							



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ASTM D- 2394-83 (1993) SEC 18-22	HARDNESS (METHOD OF MEASURING HARDNESS ACCORDING TO THE INDENTATION CAUSED BY A FALLING BALL)	27 MIL	FLOORING SHOWED EXCELLENT HARDNESS WHEN A 2.0 INCH DIAMETER STEEL BALL WEIGHING 1.18 LBS AND DROPPED FROM A HEIGHT OF 6 FEET CAUSED AN INDENTATION OF ONLY 27 MIL.
ASTM D 1037	Strand Hardness Test- 2600 psi (average)	Brinell Hardness is 84.ON/mm2	RECOMMENDED FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS INCLUDING HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS.

Structural Tests		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	Wa/Va	0.81%
MOISTURE CONTENT	%	10.5
STATIC BENDING STRENGTH KG/SQ. CM	MODULUS OF RUPTURE	1247
STATIC BENDING STRENGTH KG/SQ. CM	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	124820
IMPACT ABSORPTION ENERGY	KFG/SQ. CM	1012
SHEARING STRENGTH	KFG/SQ. CM	136
HARDNESS IN LONGITUDINAL	KFG/SQ. MM	5.32

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